WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. II.] SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1821. [NO. 76.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,
By BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:

The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is *Three Dollars* per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. *** Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

☞ All letters to the editors must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

New Goods.

THE subscriber is now opening, at his Store in *Salisbury*, a general and well selected assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARD-WARE, and
MEDICINES,

Just received direct from New-York and Philadelphia, and laid in at prices that will enable him to sell remarkably low. His customers, and the public, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. All kinds of Country Produce received in exchange.

1at78 J. MURPHY.

Book-Binding Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of the Western section of N. Carolina and the adjoining districts of S. Carolina, that he has established the *Book-Binding Business*, in all of its various branches, in the town of Salisbury, N.C. He has taken the store formerly occupied by Wood & Krider, on Main-street, three doors north of the Court-House.

Having devoted considerable time to acquire a competent knowledge of his business, in the city of Baltimore, the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to execute every kind of work in his line, in a style and on terms that will give general satisfaction.

Merchants and others, can have *Blank Books* ruled and bound to any pattern, on short notice, as cheap and as well finished as any that can be brought from the North.

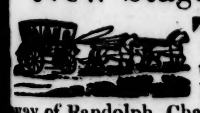
Old Books rebound on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders from a distance, for Binding of every description, will be faithfully attended to.

WILLIAM H. YOUNG.

Salisbury, June 8, 1821. 53

New Stage to Raleigh.



THE subscriber, who is contractor for carrying the U. States Mail between Raleigh and Salisbury, by way of Randolph, Chatham, &c. respectfully informs the public, that he has fitted up an entire NEW STAGE; which, added to other improvements that have been made, will enable him to carry PASSENGERS with as much comfort and expedition as they can be carried by any line of stages in this part of the country. The scarcity of money, the reduction in the price of produce, &c. demand a correspondent reduction in every department of life: Therefore, the subscriber has determined to reduce the rate of passage from *eight* to *six* cents per mile. Gentlemen travelling from the West to Raleigh, or by way of Raleigh to the North, are invited to try the subscriber's Stage, as he feels assured it only needs a *trial* to gain a preference.

The Stage arrives in Salisbury every Tuesday, 8 or 9 o'clock, and departs thence for Raleigh the same day at 2 o'clock; it arrives in Raleigh Friday evening, and leaves there for Salisbury on Saturday at 2 o'clock.

May 22, 1821. 50 JOHN LANE.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N. Carolina, a Negro Boy by the name of SIMON; dark complexion, stout made, and five feet seven or eight inches high. He speaks low when spoken to. It is supposed that he will make towards the county of Prince William, Virginia, as he was purchased in that county. I will give the above reward if the said negro is delivered to *Isaac Wilie*, Concord, Cabarrus county, or 25 dollars if secured in any jail, and information given, so that I get him again.

EVAN WILIE.

March 24, 1821. 50

The Editors of the Richmond Enquirer are requested to insert the above advertisement six weeks, and send their account to the office of the Western Carolinian for payment.

Information Wanted,

OF the children of John Cunningham, deceased, who departed this life in Greenville District, S. C. whose wife was named Jane.—Their youngest daughter, Jane Cunningham, is now residing in Bloomfield, Nelson county, Ken. and is desirous of obtaining any information that will open a correspondence between the widow said Cunningham, or John, James and George, children of the aforesaid John and Jane Cunningham. The said Jane was bound or put under the care of Mrs. Armstrong, of South-Carolina, who removed to Kentucky and brought the said Jane with her. Any information relating to them will be thankfully received, by

JANE CUNNINGHAM,
Bloomfield, Ken.

☞ Editors of newspapers in Washington City, North and South-Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee, will confer a particular obligation on an orphan child, by giving the above two or three insertions in their respective papers.

200 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscribers, five Negro men, viz. *Paris, Jacob, Charles, Moses,* and *Cain*. Paris left his owner the 10th of July last; he is full six feet high, yellow complexion, large white eyes, stutters a little when spoken to, about thirty years of age, has a scar over one of his eyes, and is a stout fellow. Jacob is about 45 or 50 years of age, middle size, gray headed, a pleasing countenance, stoops in his shoulders, has a black, smooth skin, with a yellow cast, is a shoemaker and fidler, and can read and write. Charles is about 25 or 30 years of age, five feet 9 or 10 inches high, very black, stutters when spoken to, has a piece out of one side of his nose, is uncommonly fond of spirits, and when intoxicated is very forward and saucy, is remarkably well made, and very straight. Moses is about 35 years of age, about five feet 8 inches high, yellow complexion, bushy head and whiskers, a scar on his upper lip, and a down look. Cain is about 40 years of age, very black, a likely fellow, when he smiles the gums inside are black, is a shoemaker, and can read. The four last named negroes left their owners about the 16th instant. All of them absconded without the least provocation; which induces us to think they will make their way to the North. The above reward will be given, if taken out of the state—or $40 for either of them, if secured so that we get them again; 100 dollars if taken in the state, or 20 dollars for either, so that we get them again. It is fondly hoped that every good citizen will use his best endeavors to apprehend the above negroes, and thereby aid in suppressing one of the greatest evils that our land is threatened with. Letters on the subject directed to Daniel Gallent, White Hall post-office, Mecklenburg county, N.C. will be duly attended to.

WM. B. TAYLOR,
JAMES DINKINS,
DANL. GALLENT,
JAMES M'KNIGHT,
ALEX. GREER.

October 19, 1821. 6wt78

Swan Tavern for Sale.

Lexington, Rowan Co. N. C.
October 15, 1821.

I WILL sell the Swan Tavern, in this place, and three-fourths of the square on which it stands—216 poles. It is a commodious, convenient house, for an ordinary or private dwelling; has comfortable out-houses, good garden, and fruit trees. Twelve hundred and fifty dollars—one-fourth down, balance, one, two and three years, with interest, (if indulgence is required,) will procure a fee simple and possession of this valuable property in January next.

72 BENJ. D. ROUNSAVILLE.

A Runaway Negro

WAS taken up and committed to the jail in Lincolnton, N. C. on the 12th of October, 1821. He is about 20 years of age, five feet five and a quarter inches high, is a mulatto, says his name is *Hampton*, and that he belongs to Solomon Locket, of Warren county, state of Georgia. The owner is requested to come forward, agreeably to act of Assembly, and receive him.

JOHN ZIMMERMAN, *Jailor.*

Oct. 27, 1821. 3wt76

To Carpenters.

THE subscriber wishes to employ, immediately, two or three Journeymen Carpenters, to whom good wages and constant employ will be given. He will also take two or three lads of good character, as apprentices to the Carpenter's Business. None need apply but such as are sober and industrious.

JOHN ALBRIGHT.

Salisbury, October 3, 1821.——69tf

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

AUGUST Sessions, 1821: Walter Farris and wife, Mary Beaty, and Jordan Williamson, in right of David V. Wilson, against Samuel Wilson and others, heirs at law of John Wilson, deceased.....Petition for partition of real estate. It appearing to the court that Samuel Wilson, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made six weeks in the *Western Carolinian*, that the defendant appear at our next court to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in November next, then and there to answer or demur to said petition, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against him. 6wt76

Test: ISAAC ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*

PROPOSALS

ARE issued for publishing, by subscription, a periodical work, to be entitled "*Selections from the Records of the United Brethren's Church*," commonly called *Moravian* Church. Since the commencement of the year 1819, a periodical work, authorised by the German Synod of the United Brethren's Church, has been published in Germany, comprising biography, missionary intelligence, and other interesting matter, selected from manuscript accounts, together with occasional gleanings from the early history of that church. It is now proposed to translate into the English language, and to publish in this country, under the auspices of the Conference for Pennsylvania and the adjacent states, a select portion of the aforesaid work, under the above title; and to insert, occasionally, such other recent and interesting matter as may come to hand, in manuscript accounts or private letters, relative to the United Brethren's Church and Missions, particularly in this country.

The members and friends of our little Zion, and those who are interested in the general cause of the Gospel, are affectionately solicited to aid the undertaking by their patronage.

The work is to appear in quarterly numbers of 48 pages, making a volume of four numbers every year; the annual subscription to be one dollar, payable on the delivery of the first number; and the publication to commence as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers has been obtained to justify the undertaking.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Rev'd. Jacob Van Vleck, at Salem, Stokes county, N. C. and also by the United Brethren's ministers throughout the United States.

Nov. 5, 1821. 74

To Guardians.

THE Act of the General Assembly of 1820, chapter V. requires Guardians, heretofore appointed, to renew their bonds at the first County Court which shall happen after the first day of January, 1822, and every three years thereafter; and in case of non-compliance with the requisitions of said act, the Clerks of the several County Courts are required to issue a process against all delinquents.

I, JOHN TRAVIS, Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cabarrus county, do hereby give notice to all whom it may concern, that a strict compliance with the said Act of Assembly will be required in every instance.

JOHN TRAVIS, *Clerk.*

November 3d, 1821. 3wt77

House of Entertainment,

AT the sign of the Eagle and Harp, west corner of Broad and King streets, and one door north of the Court House, CAMDEN, South-Carolina.

M. M. M'Culloch,

Having recently established himself in the above line, in that elegant house formerly occupied by Col. F. A. Deliesseline, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. The house is elegantly situated, large, airy and commodious, fitted for the immediate reception of families and travellers who wish to be retired, particularly for families travelling for their health. His House, Bar and Stables, are always well supplied with the necessary comforts and refreshments for man and horse.

Camden, July 26, 1821. 6wt77

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and the adjacent country, that he has removed from his late residence on the north side of the Yadkin river, on the main road leading from Salem to Danville, 15 miles from Salisbury, and has taken the house formerly occupied by Capt. Ja. Krider, in town, on Main street, a few doors north of the Court-House; where he is prepared to keep a *House of Private Entertainment* for Travellers and citizens. He will at all times furnish Stabling, Fodder and Grain for Horses.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Sept. 25, 1821. 78

N. B. Eight or ten BOARDERS will be taken, at the customary prices in town.

FEMALE
Academy at Lincolnton.

THIS institution will open on Monday, the 29th inst. under the direction of Miss *Barbara G. Bryden*, late of New-York. In this institution will be taught—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Globes, projection of Maps, History, Rhetoric, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, French, Drawing, Embroidery, and Painting on Velvet according to the present improved method.

From the healthiness of the village and vicinity, and the acknowledged abilities of the teacher, the trustees expect a liberal share of public patronage. 3wt76

JOSEPH E. BELL, *Sec'ry.*

Lincolnton, N. C. Oct. 22, 1821.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

WILL be sold, on the 21st of December next, the Plantation and Lands of the late Wm. L. Alexander, lying on Rocky River, in the county of Cabarrus, containing about one thousand acres. This land is well watered, in a healthy situation, and, in point of fertility, is not excelled by any land in the western part of the state. Upon the premises is a large and convenient Dwelling-House, two stories high; and about two hundred acres of cleared land, now in cultivation. The sale will take place at the dwelling-house, upon a credit of 1 year, 18 months, and 2 years—the purchaser entering into bonds, with approved security.

A. HENDERSON, *Executor.*

Oct. 27, 1821. 5wt78

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the Camp Meeting at Hawfields Meeting-house, on Saturday night, the 14th inst. a sorrel MARE, mane and tail of a light color, about five feet two inches high, five years old last spring, a white spot in her forehead about the size of a dollar, had on a plated bit snaffle bridle and martingale, a saddle with plated stirrup irons, behind which was tied a light drab colored great coat, with a large cape, lined with green baize. A store was broken open about ten miles from the meeting house on Saturday evening, and a person by the name of John Moore is missing, and is supposed to have taken the mare. He is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, of rather a dark complexion, a large head of hair, very black, large whiskers, and a ringworm all round his face, with dark eyes; had on, when he left here, very ragged clothing; and took with him a pair of cassimere pantaloons of a gray color, large legs, and two coats, one a mixt cloth, tolerably well worn, and the other a blue bombazette, long-tailed coat, half worn. No other clothing recollected. A liberal reward will be given to any person who will deliver the said mare to the subscriber, or give information so that she may be obtained.

JAMES STRAYHORN,
5 miles east of Hillsboro'.

Orange County, Oct. 19. 3wt76

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.
Sept. 15, 1821.

STOLEN from my plantation in Rutherford county, on the 30th of last month, a negro boy named JACOB, belonging to the estate of James Rutherford, deceased. He is a chunky, well set boy, about 17 years of age, pretty black, about five feet eight inches high, walks a little awkward, his right eye turns a little up and to the right, his hip is pretty much projected, he bends forward in the back, and has a scar on one of his legs, caused by the cut of an axe.

Fifty dollars reward will be given if said negro is lodged in any jail in this state, so that the subscriber can get him. A handsome reward will be given for the apprehension of the person who committed the theft. 4wt77

MAJOR ROSS ALEXANDER.

Writs Venditioni Exponas,

For sale at this Office.

AGRICULTURAL.

Hail! first of Arts, source of domestic ease;
Pride of the land, and patron of the seas.

FROM REES'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA.

LIGHT IN AGRICULTURE AND GARDENING.

Experience has shewn its infinite service in the growth of vegetables, contributing exceedingly to facilitate their vegetation, and increase their perfection *and duration;* as it is obvious most plants are considerably more prosperous, and attain their perfection in a free exposure, fully open to the light and air, than in shady places: the same is observed of fruits. Those growing in a situation full to the light of the sun, are in general more large and fair, ripening sooner, and more perfectly as to beauty and richness of flavour, than such as grow in the shade; these reasons should therefore determine us to cultivate most of the principal plants and fruits in situations open as much as possible to the full light and influence of the sun; though upon particular occasions and in the heat of summer, shady places may be necessary for some sorts of plants, though not where shaded and darkened by spreading trees, &c. but a border open above to the full light, and only shaded from the immediate rays of the sun. For the general crops, a perfectly open, sunny, light situation, free from the shade of spreading trees, is always the most proper.

And its utility is very evident, from plants growing in garden frames, green houses, &c. in winter; when, in time of severe weather, covers or shutters have been continued long over the glasses, so as to exclude the rays of the light, they become sickly, grow pale, and assume an unhealthy appearance for a long time; the leaves often decaying or dropping off; and frequently, when the covers are continued very long without the admission of light, the whole plant in many sorts gradually dwindles and perishes. Great attention is of course requisite in this case, when, from the severity of the weather, the use of other covers besides the glasses is necessary, to take every opportunity of a favorable day or even an hour or two of a day to admit the light as fully as possible. The same is also the case with plants in early hot beds, such as Cucumbers, Melons, &c. which, early in the year, require a covering of mats over the glasses every night; as when these additional covers are applied too soon in the afternoon, and continued late in the morning, so as to keep the plants long in darkness, it is highly disadvantageous to their growth, causing them to grow weak, pale and sickly.

As light is therefore so beneficial to plants in general, it should be encreased as much as possible to those in frames, green houses, stoves, &c. In these situations it may be useful to *paint the inside of all such departments white, to reflect the rays of light as much as possible, and particularly in the night*, and in the day time when the severity requires covers or shutters to be placed over the glasses or other conveniences where plants are kept.

The author of Phytologia remarks, that the contest for *light* as well as for air, which is so visible in the growth of vegetables, shews the former to be of great consequence to their existence, as well as the latter. Thus many flowers follow the sun during the course of the day by the nutation of the stalks, not by the rotation of them, as observed in the Sun flower by Doctor Hales; and the leaves of all plants endeavour to turn their upper surface to the light which is their respiratory organs or lungs. The great use of all plants turning the upper surfaces of their leaves to the light is thus he thinks intelligible; the water perspired from those surfaces is, he conceives, hyperoxygenated, and as it escapes from the sharp edges of the mouths of the perspiring vessels, when acted upon by the sun's light, gives out oxygen, which oxygen thus liberated from the perspired water and added to that of the common atmosphere, presents to the respiratory termination of the pulmonary arteries on the upper surfaces of leaves, an atmosphere more replete with vital air. This necessity of light to the respiration of vegetables is so great, that there is reason to believe that many plants do not respire during the night, but exist in a torpid state like the water sleeping insects. Thus the Mimosa, Sensitive plant, and many others, close the upper surfaces of their opposite leaves together during the night and thus preclude them both from the air and light, and the internal surfaces of innumerable flowers, which are their respiratory organs, are closed during the night and thus unexposed both to light and air.

It is however observed that the *fungi*, which are termed vegetables because they are fixed to the earth or to the stones, trees or timber, where they are found, can exist without light or much air; as appears in the truffle, which never appears above ground, and by other fungi which grow in dark cellars; and in esculent mushrooms, which are cultivated beneath beds of straw. The etoilition or blanching of vegetables depends upon the keeping of the light from them.

It is further noticed that the *element of light* as well as that of heat, is necessary to vegetation. In this climate they both seem, in general, to be injurious only by their defect, and *seldom by excess*. But as light acts as a *stimulus* on the more irritative or sensitive parts of plants, which appears by the expansion of many flowers and of some leaves when the sun shines on them; and by the nutation of the whole, as of the Sun flower (helianthus) and by the bending of the summits of all plants confined in houses towards the light; there may be diseases owing to the excess of this stimulus which have not been attended to: to prevent which the flowers of *tragopogon* salsafi, and of other plants, close about noon. Other unobserved diseases may be owing to a defect of the stimulus of light, as a *mimosa* sensitive plant, which had been confined in a dark room, did not open its foliage, though late in the day, till many minutes after it was exposed to the light. The excess of light has not, however, been observed to be attended by vegetable diseases in these more northern latitudes so much as in others.

ACTIONS OF SLANDER.

Some of our slandered females seem to have found, of late, a remedy for that not uncommon malady, *male tattling, coquetry*, or *defamation*. It is appealing to the *pockets* of those who have no *other* sensorium; whose sensibility is graduated by dollars and cents, and who play with reputations with the same unfeeling indifference with which they twirl their watch-keys. We need not add that *history* reports, that in *ancient* times there was a certain "*areopagus of the tea-table*," where priestesses as well as priests were found, prepared to minister at the altar of calumny.

It has of late become the fashion, (and we are glad of it,) to appeal to the *law*, from the decision of these *Schools for Scandal;* and the law has afforded, in recent instances, honorable redress. We observe in a case tried at Lawrenceburg, a young lady recovered $10,000, and several similar recent verdicts have been obtained; which we really hope may prove not only in the legal, but in the ordinary acceptation, *exemplary*.

"Poor is the ruffian victor of the field,
When tortur'd feelings melt the FEMALE eye,
When wounded tenderness, compelled to yield,
Leads the barbarian's triumph—*with a sigh.*"

[*Balt. Pat.*

Imperial Liberality and Science.

Lady Morgan, in her Italy, mentions on the authority of the Deputies from Genoa, that the following answer was given them at Paris by the Emperor of Austria, when they applied for a Constitution.

Emperor.—"You know, gentlemen, that my victorious arms, having conquered Italy, there cannot be any question of constitution or independence."

Remembering, however, his Majesty's *promise* of a Constitution, the Deputies were not so easily put off, and they became more importunate on the

Emperor's visit, to Milan. His answer, is as follows: I give it, says Lady Morgan, in his own words, as taken down by a Nobleman present. We give the translation.

Emperor.—"Gentlemen, I will give you no constitution, because a constitution is an obstacle to the good I mean to do you. A constitution destroys confidence between the Sovereign and the People; the good that is to be done I choose to do myself, of my own mere notion. Don't talk to me, therefore, of Constitutions, for I won't hear any more on the subject."

When the King of Sardinia took possession of Genoa, one of the noblemen of that ancient republic suggested to him the policy of granting the people a constitution, particularly as it had been promised to them by the British Government. He was heard by the King with the most scornful impatience, and turning round, he said—"The first that speaks of a constitution—I'll have him shot." This prompt and candid declaration of the Monarch, put an end to all importunity. He has never again been troubled on the subject. Those who remonstrate with such Sovereigns must do it with arms in their hands. Can it be a matter of wonder that, stung to madness by the tyranny and insolence of Kings and their minions, the People should sometimes run into excesses and return the poisoned chalice, in all its bitterness, to the lips of those who so often had made them drain it to the very dregs.

In a subsequent part of the work we have an account of the manner in which the Emperor received the institute of Milan; to show them how little he valued the improvement of Science, he thus addressed them. "Gentlemen, I ask not science, I ask only for religion and morality." When one of his ministers asked the Emperor if he was contented with the progress of public instruction, he replied, "Yes, yes, but there is too much luxury; I am content, if my subjects can *read* and *write*." When the astronomer Oriani was presented to him, he turned on his heel, without addressing a single word to the man, to converse with whom Buonaparte left the Princess waiting in his anti-room.

[*Phil. pap.*

Rich present to the Library at Cambridge.—A gentleman of this town has lately presented to the library of the University at Cambridge, a copy of the magnificent work on Egypt, prepared by the members of the Institute attached to the French expedition in that country. The publication of this splendid work was begun in 1811, and nearly finished under the government of Napoleon; it has been completed at the royal expense. The whole work is divided into three general departments of *Antiquities*, *Natural History*, and *Present State*. The portion of the work containing the text is in several volumes folio, and the plates are partly in very large folio, and partly in what is called the *Atlantic* form, being, we believe, the largest engravings ever attached to a book.—Their magnificent size, however, is their least merit, as they are universally allowed to equal, if not excel, all other prints of the kind. The general character of this work may be estimated from the following opinion expressed of it, by one of the most competent judges in Europe. Speaking of what had then appeared, he says:

"The storms of the age often excited apprehensions of the interruption of this splendid typographical enterprise. But a favorable destiny has prevailed, snd the work was nearly completed before the overthrow of Napoleon. The art of engraving has here exerted all its powers to excel, as it were, itself; and in not less than one hundred and sixty-one prints, some of them of a magnitude never issued from a press, has laid before us the delineation of the eldest metropolis on earth. If the present race of men is obliged to confess that they are incompetent to the erection of such works as are here pourtrayed, on the other hand, the architects of those stupendous structures could not have surveyed such representations of their work without admiration. The costliness of the work must confine it to public libraries."

Heeren's Ideen, II. 741.

We cannot but congratulate the University and the community on this addition to our literary treasures, of the only copy of this work, of which we have heard, in this country. It is justly remarked, by Mr. Heeren, that its expensiveness makes it a suitable work for public libraries alone. We cannot, therefore, but express our admiration of the act of private munificence to which our University is indebted for this noble present; and lament that we dare not risk wounding the delicacy of its author by acknowledgments as public as they are sincere.

[*Boston D. Adv.*

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back.

LATEST FROM LIVERPOOL.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 1.—The ship Orion, which arrived yesterday, sailed from Liverpool September 21st. Capt. Davis brought no papers except Myer's Liverpool Price Current and Shipping List of the 17th, and we do not learn that there was any political news. A few letters from Liverpool as late as the 20th are received.

The Observer does not contain a single article either respecting the affairs of Russia or Turkey, or the state of the markets. What we have given below, from the Liverpool papers sufficiently bear us out in the opinion, we stood alone in this city, in advancing, that the state of the harvests in Europe did not justify the rise in the price of grain which has taken place in this country, and which appeared to us the work of SPECULATION.—The crops in the northern part of England may have been partially injured by wet weather; but in the south and west, we are justified in believing, that the ground was cleared before the rain had commenced. It is not long since we were told in the London Courier, that grain of every description had *fallen thirty per cent.*—in consequence of the favorable prospect of an abundant harvest, and we have as yet seen nothing, on which we can rely with any certainty, to warrant the belief that it has much more than recovered the price it brought previous to the fall. All accounts from the continent of Europe represent the harvest to have been most plentiful. Even were it otherwise, and that the failure had been serious in England, its ports must be opened before this country could derive any advantage from it; and this is an event which is not likely to happen soon, owing to the powerful landed interest, who will strenuously oppose every measure calculated to create a competition with foreign products.

The new Dey of Algiers appears to have given great offence to his soldiers, in consequence of not deigning to visit them in the fortresses since his elevation to the supreme authority. Having taken a walk to the lower town, to view some new fortifications erecting towards the sea side, the soldiers in the barracks, on learning the circumstance, were in great commotion; which induced the Dey speedily to retreat, otherwise, it is supposed, he would have lost his head; the soldiers, as is said, being extremely angry, "because they cannot kill the Dey, and are consequently deprived of the advantages which the Turks usually gain on the change of the Dey."

The King of England arrived in London on the evening of the 15th Sept. One of the first acts on his return, was to sanction the deposition of Sir Robert Baker, the respectable Bow street magistrate, for the active part he took in preventing the shedding of blood in the metropolis, at the funeral procession of the Queen. Another officer more subservient to the views of despotism, was immediately appointed to fill Sir Robert's place.

A prosecution for libel against the deceased Queen, had terminated in a verdict of *guilty*, notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts to shield the defendant from the consequences of his turpidity. He is a *Reverend* Clergyman, of the name of Blacow Clerk!

The Court of Common Council of London are to give a public entertainment in honor of the coronation, to which the King is to be invited. Thanks were voted by the Common Council to Mr. Sheriff Waithman for the effectual means adopted by him to preserve the public peace on the day of the interment of Francis and Honey, the two men murdered by the military at the procession of the Queen's funeral.

Prosecutions have been commenced by order of the Lord Mayor, against the London Gas Company, whose establishments have been declared a nuisance, it having been ascertained beyond a doubt, that the river Thames was rendered unfit for use by the gas water running into it. The report of the jury appointed to investigate the matter stated, that the river was contaminated to a visible extent of at least 300 yards from the gas stream, and that they had bottled some for experiment, and had found it poisonous to a most serious degree.

At the Old Bailey Sessions, a number of individuals were capitally convicted, on the prosecution of the Bank of England, for uttering forged notes of the amount of 5*l.* sterling and upwards. It appears that the bank has ceased to prosecute for offences under that sum.

The Newcastle Gas Company have been subjected in four hundred and fifty pounds sterling of damages, besides costs, and the amount of the surgeon's bill, for the injury sustained by a female in the accidental explosion of the gas works of the defendants, by which a house was blown up, a child killed, and the plaintiff's wife materially injured.

A whole family, consisting of persons, three of whom were females, of the name of Ravenscroft, had been found guilty of a conspiracy to destroy the professional character of a surgeon and apothecary, by circulating false reports respecting him. When the verdict of guilty was returned, great consternation prevailed among the defendants, particularly among the females, one of whom fainted in court, and another shed abundance of tears. The ladies were set at liberty on entering into recognizances, and the gentlemen were committed until the court decided on the punishment to be inflicted.

John Brickfield and Edmond Locke, two mere children, were brought up to receive the judgment of the court, on a conviction for theft. Mr. Const, the chairman, thus addressed them: "John Brickfield, a mere boy in size, you are a giant in wickedness, it is a dreadful thing to see a creature of your age in such a situation. It appears that young as you are, you are actually the teacher of a little gang of pick-pockets; a fact which would require a certificate of its truth in the place to which you are going. You must be transported for life." "Edmond Locke, you are to be imprisoned for three months, to be whipped three times severely, and to be fed on bread and water."

The very next case after this was of a little child for a similar offence. The boy was found guilty, and the mother interfered, and implored from that court the severest sentence of the law. The chairman remarked to what a dreadful pitch of depravity the children of this metropolis were arrived when such applications were made by parents, and from the facts which came to the knowledge of the court, proved to be but too well founded:—The court accordingly sentenced the boy to 'transportation for life.'

BONAPARTE.

Extract of a letter, dated Paris, Sept. 8.

"I dined yesterday with Dr. Antomarchi, Napoleon's physician. You will allow that one cannot help feeling a great interest in conversing with a person who has given the last drops of water to such a man, and I therefore readily accepted the invitation to meet him. The Doctor was very circumspect; but I have collected many interesting gleanings from conversation with him, which I give you as I got them.

"Bonaparte occupied himself often with gardening; and under his immediate superintendence bowers and grottos were erected in the garden at Longwood. Gen. Bertrand, Madam Bertrand, with the children, and Dr. Antomarchi, assisted him on such occasions. His usual dress was that of a Chinese gardener; nankins, and a large straw hat. Within the last eight months of his life he could scarcely move out, and was obliged either to rest on the sofa, or in his easy chair; he suffered considerably, and was in consequence exceedingly morose; he had lost full two-thirds of his corpulence.

"His last words certainly were "*Tete Armee*," but without any connexion; for what he uttered was in a convulsive state, and no other words could be distinctly understood.

"During his illness his son was the principal topic of his conversation, he never conversed on politics, at least the Doctor said so. Two priests were sent to him by his mother, one an old man, (Buonavina,) and the other a young man. The first could not bear the climate, and was obliged to return to Europe. Since their arrival mass was read every day at Longwood, and the Doctor said, '*Il est mort en bon Chretien.*' Bonaparte expressed much disgust at the old priest's smelling of tobacco—he disliked smoking and smokers. He had entirely left off taking snuff. You have seen it noticed in the papers that he sent a present to Lady Holland. The circumstances that led to it are extremely honorable to her ladyship. Lady Holland was never personally known to Bonaparte, but since his confinement she had been unremitting in her attention to him, by constantly providing him with articles for his table which she thought would be agreeable to him; also by sending him books, and contributing in many other ways to his domestic comfort. He sent her a Cameo of great value, as a token of gratitude; it was on a snuff box which the Pope presented to Napoleon.

"In contradiction to all the anecdotes in English and other newspapers, the Doctor assured me that the Emperor (he never called him otherwise than *l'Empereur*) never had any female attendant in his household, nor was any one in attendance on him during his confinement at St. Helena.

"The veneration with which the Doctor spoke of him is beyond any thing of the sort I ever witnessed. Speaking of Bertrand, he always styles him *le Grand Marechal*. Madam Bertrand was always allowed to enter his room without being announced. Napoleon was quite resigned to die in St. Helena. He often conversed with Antomarchi of events of his earliest age, and recollected the most trifling acts of his childhood: the Doctor being a native of Corsica, they generally conversed together in the idiom of the Island, which was quite familiar to Napoleon. The house at Longwood was exceedingly small and uncomfortable, and damp beyond conception; the new house was not yet finished, and it was Bonaparte's intention, had he lived, never to inhabit it.

"The library of Napoleon consisted of the best classics, and through the kindness of Lady Holland and other friends, he had a fresh supply of what was new and interesting every three months, sent to him under Lord Bathurst's seal. Dinner was always served on the plate (*service d'argent*) with the imperial arms on it, off which he dined at St. Cloud.

"Dr. Antomarchi found a proper stone on the island, with which he had prepared a plaster, and succeeded very well in taking a cast of his bust after his death; unfortunately it had been shipped to Leghorn, else I might, perhaps, have had a sight of it. The Doctor had intended it as a present to the mother of Bonaparte, whom he styles *Madame Mere*.

"The hair of his head as well as his beard had been shaved, and sent to his relations, his household each retaining some small quantity of it. The Doctor had a small lock of it in a brooch. I had it in my hand, and confess, and am not ashamed to say so, that my feelings were very acute at the moment, and I perceived something like a tear in my eye.—The Doctor could not obtain permission to embalm the body, nor would the governor (Sir Hudson Lowe) allow any inscription.—The remains were first placed in a coffin of tin, then in one of mahogany, these two in one of lead, and the upper are again in mahogany; all four were well secured under the inspection of Dr. Antomarchi.

"I could not learn any thing respecting the life of himself, which Bonaparte was said to have written; but it is probable, at all events, that nothing was done in it after the arrival of Antomarchi, as he declined in health during those two years. Montholon, who came over with Bertrand and his family, has permission to return to France; but Bertrand, who had been condemned to death, *par contumace*, has not yet received that permission. Doctor Antomarchi brought over his journal of the two last years' attendance on Napoleon, ready for publication. Several of the London booksellers were anxious to obtain it, and I think he said that he had sold them the copy-right. The Doctor, who is about thirty-two years old, was sent out to St. Helena by Letitia, mother of Bonaparte.

"The point on which I was most anxious to obtain information, was the cause of the non-appearance of the Doctor's name, along with the rest of the surgeons, to the official report of the cause of his death, and the appearance of his body after it. He was never asked to sign it, but his opinion was well known, as he he had frequently declared it without reserve to be, that the death of Bonaparte was owing to the climate."

Office of the Southern Patriot,
Oct. 27, 12 o'clock.

FALL OF CARTHAGENA.

By the British brig Neptune, Capt. King, arrived at this port yesterday, in 23 days from Jamaica, we have received papers from thence to the 2d inst. inclusive. We copy the following important intelligence from the Kingston Courant of the 2d October:

"By the schr. John, we have received accounts of the city of Carthagena having capitulated on the 25th ult. to the Independents. On the 26th, Col. Miguel Martinez, Aid-de-camp to Gen. Montilla, arrived *express* at Savanilla, from Torbaco, with the above intelligence, and with an order for all vessels in Savanilla to discharge their cargoes and proceed to Carthagena to take the Governor (Gen. Torres) and the garrison of that fortress to Cuba. The schr. Bristol, Hall, and sloop Greyhound, Henderson, were both taken possession of in consequence, and an officer and fifteen soldiers put on board each, with directions to call off Santa Martha. When off that port, they fell in with his Majesty's brig Nautilus, Capt. Chapman, who sent the soldiers on shore, and ordered the vessels to return to Savanilla, and take in their cargoes, which were ready, after which, they were to sail for this port. On their going back to Savanilla, they were seized and sent away, under protection of two gun boats, for Bocca Chica, from whence it was expected they would take the Spanish troops on board, and depart immediately for St. Jago de Cuba.

"The schr. Pertshire, Ferres, was relanding her cargo at Savanilla, and would be obliged to go to Carthagena, to take in troops for Cuba.

"We learn that Gen. Montilla, previous to the capitulation of Carthagena, had bombarded that city, from the Popa, and had occasioned much injury to it from the fire of six long guns and two mortars."

THE MURDERER ESSEX TAKEN.

The notorious fellow *Jack Lewis*, alias *Essex*, whose murder of Mr. Saunders, and attempt on Mr. Dove, have been before detailed, was yesterday morning taken, and committed to the jail of Chatham county. To the activity of Mr. Richardson, the public are principally indebted for the apprehension of this dangerous character. It appears that he had been prowling in the neighborhood of his old residence, for some time past, in company with one or two other runaways; and was decoyed down the road by a negro fellow belonging to Mr. R. who was acquainted with his person, to an appointed place near Mr. Curvoisa's plantation, about eight miles from the city. When first seen, he was walking with his companion, who had possessed himself of a long knife, carried by Essex, under pretence of cutting a stick. Upon discovering his pursuers he immediately fled; but was soon overtaken by Mr. R. and another person who accompanied him, aided by his dogs and the negro, and secured after a desperate attempt at resistance.—In coming into the city he again made an attempt to escape, but was prevented.—At the time he was discovered, the boy who had inveigled him having turned to pursue him, was accidentally wounded by a discharge of small shot, which, however, did not prevent him accompanying the prisoner till he was safely lodged in Jail.

Mrs. Saunders, the wife of the unfortunate man murdered in Effingham county, immediately recognized him; and his person is well known to many who have visited the prison. The descriptions given of Essex or Jack, have been generally or nearly correct. He is of a most Herculean formation and uncommon stature; and bears every appearance of one in whom strength and activity are united in the highest degree. The neck and arms are particularly remarkable for their thickness and muscular appearance. He appears to be a very intelligent fellow; speaks readily upon any subject except the murder, and recognizes without hesitation those whom he has before known.

Essex will be taken this day to Effingham county for the purpose of examination and trial.—[*Georgian.*

CHARLESTON, OCT. 26.

The steam-ship Robert Fulton, Capt. Barnard, sailed from Charleston on Friday, the 12th inst.; arrived at New-York on the 17th; remained there four days and returned to Charleston yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, having completed her outward and home passages in 13 days. She is an elegant specimen of naval architecture, and her machinery is said by judges to be complete. She carries a formidable armament, four six pounders, two fours, besides musquetry, and has an engine to throw hot water upon all assailants, so as either to drown or boil the enemies of American commerce and intercourse between the people.

"The worm that dieth not, and the fire that is not quenched."

A most wonderful confession, by a dying man, has lately been made, explaining things that have long been hidden in mystery; and unfolding a scene of horror which makes the eyes blood shot to look upon.

A few years ago a barn was burnt; and all attempts to discover the conflagrator proved ineffectual. The dying man referred to, tortured by the pangs of conscience, to which those of death were sensations of pleasure, had the horrid secret wrung from his soul.—He confessed that he had robbed and murdered a man, and placing the corpse in the barn, had set it on fire, to conceal his crime. He had an accomplice; that accomplice is still living, and justice, though slow of foot, will surely overtake him.

Such is a part of the story related to us in a way to command our belief.—Further particulars shall be given soon. In the mean time, let him that meditates evil know, that God is the avenger of crimes, and murder never escapes punishment.—*Village Record.*

THE SEASON.

BOSTON, OCT. 24.—The severe weather and snow of the last week, has been succeeded by several days of *Indian summer*. Snow is said to have fallen to the depth of seven inches in Hallowell.

[*Centinel.*

We are informed that several of the Banks in this town have determined to loan money at Five Per Cent. Interest. This measure, we conceive, will have an important animating effect on the business of the place. While in many remote States complaints are made of the scarcity of money, it appears to be plenty here. Our monied men have, for some time, discounted good notes and drafts at five per cent.

FROM THE FLORIDIAN.

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE FLORIDAS

The temporary organization of the government of these provinces, according to the act of Congress of the last session, and to the powers conferred on me by the President of the United States, I have the satisfaction to announce, is now complete. If it possess imperfections, or defects, the reflecting man will make due allowance, when he considers that its duration will be but short, and that it is the best that circumstances would permit, taking into view the difficulties I have had to encounter. Where the rule, or law, is certain, I have considered it my duty to follow it strictly, but where this has not been the case, I have endeavored to make the best provisions in my power, believing that government of some kind, was absolutely necessary. It is my sincere hope that the subject will attract the earliest attention

of the congress of the United States, and that the inhabitants of these provinces will be relieved from the state of uncertainty and doubt, which at this moment must necessarily prevail.

In the organization of the present temporary government, and in its execution, I have kept steadily in view the securing to the inhabitants of the Floridas all the privileges and immunities guaranteed to them by the treaty.—The principal of these, is the protection of their persons, property and religion, until they shall be incorporated into the union, and become entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the U. States. In performing this important part of my functions, I have endeavored to pursue the spirit of our political institutions. I have made no discrimination of persons,—my house has been surrounded by no guards, no one has been kept at a distance by repulsive formalities, all have had free admittance, and found a ready ear, when they required my aid for the protection of their rights. The American government, at the same time that it is the freest, is perhaps the strongest in the world; because, the most wealthy and most powerful in society, are as weak in opposition to it, as the most humble and obscure. It knows no distinction between an ex-governor and a peasant. In the course of my short administration, one case has unfortunately occurred, which required the exertion of that authority which is no respecter of persons.—That the necessity should have existed has occasioned me pain, and regret; and especially as it has been misunderstood by some of the inhabitants of this country, from a want of sufficient acquaintance with the facts of the case—as well as with the character and principles of our government. It was my duty under the treaty, exercising the government in the Floridas, to secure to the inhabitants all the evidence of their right of property. The improper conduct of the captain general of Havanna, in withholding documents or archives of this nature, from an agent expressly sent to receive them, increased the necessity of vigilance on my part. It was made known to me by satisfactory evidence, that there were documents of this character in the hands of an individual here, and that these documents were necessary to establish the right of property in this country.—The fact ascertained, my duty was clear, and no alternative was left me. That individual was ordered to surrender them, so that in pursuance of the second article of the treaty, and of my proclamation, the inhabitants might be secured in their right of property. The individual was ordered to deliver them, instead of obeying as he ought the commands of the government under which he was protected, and which could know no superior, excepting the congress or president of the United States, shifted them into the hands of the person who lately administered the government of this province, and who had been authorised by the captain general of Cuba to surrender the country agreeably to the stipulations of the treaty. This person, whether from misapprehension, or from worse motives, considered himself not responsible for any act of his to the government of the Floridas, and appeared entirely insensible to the impropriety *of not having made a delivery of these documents of his own accord.* Whatever diplomatic privileges he might have been entitled to, these privileges had ceased upon the surrender of his country, and he was then not known to me, or recognized as having any other rights than those of a common individual. It was not enough *for him* to consider himself a public agent for the king of Spain, and reside here for the purpose of transacting official business with the agents of the United States, but it was necessary that he should have made known the object and purpose of his stay; had he done so, he would have been informed at once by me, that my own functions having ceased as commissioner, no one but the president of the U. States had any power to give him permission to remain here as a diplomatic *agent enjoying the privileges of a foreign minister.* The natural consequences of his conduct are too well known, and need not be detailed. With the exception of this solitary instance, I feel the utmost confidence in saying, that nothing has occurred, notwithstanding the numerous cases in which I have been called upon to interpose my authority, either in a judicial or executive capacity, to occasion any thing like distrust, discontent, want of confidence, and I cheerfully take this occasion to express my satisfaction with the peaceful, obedient and orderly conduct of all those whose allegiance has been transferred to the United States by the cession of the country. It is true, a recent occurrence connected with the one referred to, has compelled me to take measures I conceived necessary for the character, dignity and harmony of the government I administer, and which at the same time were the mildest the circumstances would admit. I allude to the conduct of a number of the Spanish officers remaining here after the cession without my permission, but which would certainly not have been withheld from them so long as they demeaned themselves respectfully to the existing authorities, and refrained from any improper interference with the measures of the government. This respect is due from foreign officers in all countries—their situation is materially different from that of other aliens, and their conduct ought therefore to be more circumspect. In the United States those are severely punished, who are guilty of writing in a libellous manner of proceedings in courts of justice. For what tends to bring the judiciary into disrepute, shakes the public confidence in that part of the government, that is looked upon as the most sacred depository of individual rights.—Hence in both these points of view, without noticing the singular conduct of the Spanish officers acting as if they considered themselves a distinct and separate body—an *imperium in imperio*—they were guilty of great indiscretion and impropriety, in publishing a most indecent libel against the judicial proceedings of the highest tribunal in the Floridas. Had I consulted my personal feelings, having entertained a favorable opinion of some of them, and enmity to none, I should have been disposed to have suffered the act to sink into oblivion. But the dignity and honor of the government forbade that conduct so outrageous should pass unnoticed. I might appeal to those very persons and ask what would be the consequences if a band of American officers should offer such an insult to the government of a Spanish Province? But the inhabitants of the Floridas may rest assured, that whatever may be the impropriety or imprudence of some, it will have no effect upon my feelings towards the rest—the innocent will not be confounded with the guilty, and all will continue to experience the same protection and respect for their rights, which has heretofore been extended, provided they demean themselves with that propriety which becomes every good citizen and subject; and should any of them under the influence of momentary passion, or feeling, be dissatisfied with the measures I have pursued, on a return of their sober judgment, I feel confident they will be compelled to approve.

Considerations of a personal nature, and the situation of my family, requiring my absence from these provinces for a short period, I make known that in the mean time, the government of East Florida is placed under the charge and direction of J. W. D. Worthington, Esq. Secretary for the same, and that of West Florida under Col. George Walton, Secretary thereof. Each of these gentlemen are clothed with all the powers appertaining to the governors under the late goverment of Spain, and subject to such instructions as they may respectively receive from the President of the United States through me. They are charged faithfully to protect and maintain all the citizens and inhabitants of whatsoever description in the said provinces in the peaceful enjoyment of all their rights, privileges and immunities, secured to them under the late treaty with Spain, and under the constitution of the United States so far as the same is applicable. I have instructed them promptly to punish the violators of the law, and to require of all that allegiance to the government, enjoined by my proclamation issued on taking possession of the country.

ANDREW JACKSON,
Gov. of the Floridas, &c. &c.

Pensacola, Sept. 6, 1821.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, NOV. 20, 1821.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Of this State convened at Raleigh yesterday. The eyes of the West are directed, with no little solicitude, to the results of this meeting. The western people anticipate nothing in their favor from the majority; but they expect that *their* representatives will do justice to their feelings, and not hesitate to make known their determination.

The subject of a Convention will again be brought forward, and, as a matter of course, receive the unqualified rejection of the East. But it is hoped they will so far condescend as to permit it to be debated, and not hurry it off, as at the last session, as though it scattered pestilence around, or as if its mere discussion would cause the capitol to totter to its base. If the claims of the West are as shallow as they are represented to be, the East need not fear to meet them; and if they are as just and undeniable as the West assert, even then the East need not fear: for *right*, it is well known, stands but a poor chance, when opposed to *might*.

But while we expect nothing from the Legislature, we do expect much from the western members. The opportunity they will have of consulting together, should not be neglected. They know the importance of obtaining the unequivocal expression of the will of the people on the subject of a Convention; and they are sensible that means must be used, that a plan must be devised, to do this. The West expect their Representatives to do their duty,—not only *in* the Legislature, but *out* of it: that they will do it, we have not the smallest doubt.

We shall from time to time give an account of the proceedings of the Legislature, as we receive them.

Don *Joaquin de Anduaga* was presented on Wednesday last to the President, by the Secretary of State, when he delivered his credential letters, and was received by the President, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Spain.

[*Nat. Intel.*

"Death, like an overflowing stream,
"Sweeps us away.....our life's a dream."

DIED,

At her father's residence, near Mock's Ville, Rowan county, N. C. on the 10th instant, Miss BETSEY POWELL, in the sixteenth year of her age, daughter of Col. Ransome and Patsy Powell. In the death of Miss Powell, her young friends and acquaintances have to deplore the loss of a discreet, cheerful and amiable associate. In the domestic circle, her loss will be especially and deeply felt: as a daughter and sister, she discharged her duties with fidelity, cheerfulness and affection. It will be long, very long, before those who were connected with her in these relations can restrain the sympathetic tear....altho' they trust and believe she is happy.

[*Communicated.*

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES CURRENT.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

MERCHANDIZE.	*Quantity rated.*	*From D. C.*	*To D. C.*
Bacon	lb.	8	8½
Beef, mess		7	8
fresh		4	5
Beeswax		31	32
Brandy, Cog.	gal.	2 50	3
Peach		60	65
Apple		42	47
Butter	lb.	15	20
Coffee		32	35
Corn	bush.	50	60
Cotton, Upland	100 lb.	15	15 25
Flour, superfine	bbl.	5 50	6
fine		5	
Flax seed	bush.		1 5
Gin, Holland	gal.	1	1 25
Northern		60	70
Hog's lard	lb.	8	9
Iron, Swedish	100 lb.	5 50	6
English		5	6
Lead	lb.	9	10
Molasses	gal.	30	35
Oats	bush.	35	40
Pork	100 lb.	4 50	5
Potatoes, Irish	bush.		none
Rum, Jamaica, 4th proof	gal.	1 25	1 35
W. Island, 4th do.		90	1
do. 3d do.		85	90
New-England		45	50
Rice	100 lb.	4	5
Salt, Turks-Island	bush.	85	90
Liverpool ground		90	1
Steel, German	lb.	18	20
blistered		12	14
Sugar, Muscovado	100 lb.	10	11
Loaf	lb.	22	25
Tea, Young Hyson		1 12½	1 25
Hyson		1 20	1 40
Imperial		1 75	2
Gunpowder		1 50	1 75
Tobacco, leaf	100 lb.	4	4 25
manufactured	lb.	8	15
Tallow		14	15
Wheat	bush.	90	1
Whiskey	gal.	40	41

Salisbury Academy.

OWING to circumstances beyond the control of the Trustees, the Examination of the Pupils of this institution will be on an earlier day than usual. It will commence on *Monday*, the 3d, and close on Wednesday, the 5th day of December next.

Parents and Guardians are respectfully invited to attend. The next session will commence on Monday, the 7th of January.

By order. T. L. COWAN, *Sec'y.*

November 19, 1821. 5wt77

Valuable Property.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following property, viz: a Store and Dwelling-house, situated at the north corner of the court-house; the house is large, and well calculated both for a Store and Tavern. Two lots adjacent to the Bank; on the front lot there is a tolerably good dwelling-house—with these I would dispose of three or four lots, quite convenient, which, to a person disposed to keep a Public House, would render it one of the most eligible situations in town. 500 acres of Land, part of which is within one mile south of the court-house; I am disposed to divide this land (which can conveniently be done) to suit purchasers. 152½ acres, two miles north of Salisbury, called Yarbro's Meadows. 202 acres, about four miles north of town; this tract is all woodland, and well timbered.—Also, my plantation, called Merrell's Place, adjoining the Bridge, on the north side, consisting of

one tract of 330 acres;
one do. 229
one do. 270——829 acres.

The whole or any part of the above property I will dispose of for approved notes, at nine and twelve months, negotiable at the Bank, if application be made by the 1st of January next.

MOSES A. LOCKE.

November 12, 1821. 6wt81

Blanks,

OF the various kinds commonly in use, for sale at the Office of the WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of *Parish, Miller & Co.* was dissolved on the first day of July last. All those indebted to said firm, will make immediate payment to D. Parish & Co. who are duly authorised to settle the business of said firm.

DANIEL PARISH,
WM. S. MILLER,
PARISH, HOLBROOK & Co.

Copartnership.

THE subscribers have formed a connexion, under the firm of *D. Parish & Co.* and will continue the business of Parish, Miller & Co. at their old stand, No. 56, (late 97,) *Broad-street*, where they are now opening

250 *packages Dry Goods.*

Comprising the best and most extensive assortment ever offered in this city, viz.

Woollens.

6 cases Hent's super blue and black LONDON CLOTHS
6 do West of England do do do do
10 bales Yorkshire blue and black do
5 do do brown, mixt and olive do
4 do 7-4 do saved list blue do
10 do 6-4 blue, mixt and brown do
3 do double milled drab do
5 do 6-4 double milled do do
4 cases super blue and black London Cassimeres
4 do do Coronation and drab mixt do do
4 do common blue, black and mixt do do
3 bales 6-4 and 7-4 Flushings and Lion Skins
2 do 6-4 and 7-4 mixt and drab Bath Coatings
4 do mixt Satinets
10 do white Welch Plains
3 do blue, mixt and drab do
5 do 7-4 and 8-4 London Duffil Blankets
4 do 6-4 Bristol do saddle do
3 do 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 double Rose Blankets
5 do 2½, 3, 3½, and 4 Point Blankets
4 do super white Flannels
4 do red, yello and green Flannels
2 do 6-4 and 7-4 Green Bocking Baize
6 do plain black and assorted Bombazetts
3 do figured do do do
1 case 6-4 super French black Bombazeens
2 do women's black and slate Worsted Hose
2 do mixt and white Lambs Wool half do
2 bales super Caroline Plaids.

Cotton Goods.

40 cases assorted light and dark CALICOES, new patterns
5 do 4-4 and 6-4 Cotton Cambrics
3 do 4-4 and 6-4 Jaconet do
2 do 6-4 figured and striped do
2 do 4-4 rich tambored Mull Muslin
2 do 4-4 plain Mull Mull do
1 do 6-4 rich colored and stripe do
3 do 4-4 and 6-4 plain Book do
3 do do do figured do do
4 do do do plain and figured Lenoes
2 do rich Tambored Robes
2 do white and colored Cravats
2 do 3-4 Garment Dimity
2 do 6-4 Cambric do
3 do 6-4 super Apron Checks, new patterns
4 do 6-4 super Carlisle Ginghams
2 do 6-4 do Plaid do
2 do 4-4 do do do
2 do 6-4 super Manchester do
2 do super Marseilles Vestings
1 do 7-8 Cotton Bedtick
3 do Blue Romal and Madras Handkfs.
1 do blue twilled Bandana do
2 do Mapt Cambric pocket do
2 do 4-4 and 6-4 rich Chintz Shawls
2 do 4-4 undressed Cotton Shirtings
2 do 4-4 patent steam loom do
2 do women's white and slate Cotton Hose
1 do white Cotton half Hose
2 do Holts' 3 cord Cotton Balls, No. 18 to 90.

Linen Goods.

7 cases 7-8 and 4-4 IRISH LINENS
3 do 3-4 Boom do do
3 do 7-8 Long Lawns
1 do 5-4 Irish Sheetings
1 do 3-4 do Diaper
1 do 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 and 10-4 Tabling Diaper
1 do 3-4 Black Linens
3 do assorted Linen Cambrics
2 do do do Cambric Handkfs.
4 do Linen Thread, No. 10 to 25

Silk Goods.

3 cases heavy Black Sinchews
3 do heavy Black Sarsnets
1 do changeable Sinchews
3 do black Silk Handkerchiefs
1 do Damask Silk do
2 do rich Plaid Sarsnets, 18 yards
4 do colored Canton Crapes
4 do black do do 12 pieces
2 do black French do
2 do best blue, black and assorted Italian Silk
3 do do do do India do
1 do green and white Florence
1 do very rich figured Satin, assorted colors
1 do assorted Silk Braid
4 do super Flag Handkerchiefs
2 do English black and white Silk Gloves
1 do 6-4 and 7-4 Levantine Shawls
2 do 7-4 and 8-4 Crape Shawls
2 do colored and black Crape Dresses
4 do do do do Mantles

Domestic Goods.

15 bales No. 1 Boom Waltham Sheetings
5 do 2 do do do
5 do do do Shirtings
5 do No. 1, white do Sheetings
5 do 2 do do do
3 do 6-4 do do do
15 do 3-4 Brown Shirtings
5 do do Lippet Plaids
5 do 3-4 Lippet Stripes.

☞ The above Goods, together with a great variety not mentioned, will be sold by the piece or package, at a small advance from the original cost, for *cash* or *town acceptances*. Merchants in town or country, will find it their interest to call and examine the assortment.

DANIEL PARISH,
JASPER CORNING,
PARISH, HOLBROOK & Co.

Charleston, Oct. 2, 1821. 4wt79

Stray Horse.

STRAYED from the subscriber, in Salisbury, on Friday, the 9th instant, a dark bay Horse, between two and three years old, with a small white spot in his face; no other mark recollected. He is a heavy, well made horse, and tolerably large. A suitable reward will be given to any one who will apprehend said horse, and give information to the subscriber, so that he may obtain him again.

JAMES ROSEBOROUGH.

Rowan County, Nov. 14, 1821.——2 76

Long's Ferry.

FALSE reports having, by some means, got into circulation, respecting the rates at my Ferry on the Yadkin river, five miles from Salisbury, I take this method to inform the public, that they are as follows, viz:

For a four wheel carriage of pleasure, forty cents.
For a gig, twenty-five cents.
For a Dearborn or Yankee wagon, with two horses, twenty-five cents: The same with one horse, twenty cents.
For a loaded wagon and team, forty cents.
For a two horse wagon, loaded, thirty cents.
For an empty wagon, twenty-five cents.
Man and horse, six and a quarter cents: footman, five cents.

The best of boats and the most punctual attendance will at all times be kept at the ferry.

Travellers can be accommodated in the best manner the country affords, and on reasonable terms, at the dwelling-house of the subscriber, one mile from the river.

ALEXANDER LONG, sen.

November 16, 1822.——3 76

Estate of Capt. John Reid.

ON the 8th of January will commence the sale of the real and personal estate of the late Capt John Reid, and continue from day to day, until the whole is sold. The real estate consists of the well known establishment called the *Catawba Springs*, with the plantation and lands attached. The personal property consists of a number of very valuable Negroes, various kinds of farm stock, household furniture, &c. The terms, which will be accommodating, will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN REID,
ALEX. McCORKLE, } *Executors.*

November 19, 1821.——7wt82

Runaway Negroes.

TAKEN UP, and committed to the jail of Rowan county, N. C. on the 8th instant, two negro men, Philip and Jack. Philip is about 28 years of age, of a yellow complexion, stout made, had on, when committed, no clothes but a pair of pantaloons and a shirt; says he is under the care of Nathan Gist and Joseph Gist, who live on Tyger River, nine miles from Union Court-House, So. Ca. Jack says he belongs to Miles Ferguson, in Lawrence District, S. C. on Duncan's Creek. He is about 18 years of age, has a large scar above the right knee, occasioned by a burn; had on a northern homespun coat, and check pantaloons. Jack says his master lives about 18 miles from Lawrence C. H. and about 20 from Union C. H. The owners of said negroes are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and receive their negroes.

6wt81 WILLIAM HOWARD,
Jailor, Rowan, N. C.

Salisbury, Nov. 19, 1821.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

SIGN OF
THE RISING SUN,
CORNER OF KING AND SOCIETY STREETS,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his acquaintances, and the public generally, that the above well known establishment, formerly kept by Mr. *ROBERT BOYCE*, has recently been considerably enlarged, and is furnished in the most comfortable manner for the accommodation of BOARDERS. It contains upwards of sixty rooms. FAMILIES can be furnished with *private apartments*.

The *Columbia* and *Augusta* Stage-Office is kept at this house.

☞ NEW STABLES have been built for the use of the house, which will be provided with trusty and attentive Ostlers. 6wt79

CHARLES H. MIOT.

Charleston, S. C. Oct. 1st, 1821.

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, October Term,

RUTH HARRIS } Petition for Divorce.
vs.
JOHN HARRIS }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this cause is not an inhabitant of the state, it is *Ordered*, that publication be made four weeks in the Western Carolinian, that unless he appear at the next term of the Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and answer said petion, it will be set for hearing exparte. Witness, Alexander Frohock, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in September, Anno Domini 1821. 4wt79

ALEX. FROHOCK, C. S. C.

Caution!

ALL persons are forbidden to trade for a note against me, in amount about $ 10, held by *Ben Grimes*, as I have paid the fellow more than the amount of said note.

HENRY ALLEMONG.

Salisbury, Nov. 19, 1821. 3wt78

Estate of Benjamin Tores.

THE subscriber having, at the last Court of Pleas for the county of Cabarrus, obtained Letters Testamentary and qualified as Executor to the Last Will and Testament of BENJAMIN TORES, earnestly requests all those indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, or they will indiscriminately find their papers in the hands of officers. Those having demands against the estate will present them, duly authenticated as the law directs.

J. L. BEARD, *Executor.*

October 29, 1821. 2wt76

Committed to Jail,

ON the 24th of September, a runaway negro man, who calls himself DICK, and says he belongs to Haynes Morgan, who lives near the Shallow Ford of the Yadkin. He appears to be about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, black complexion, and stammers some little when he talks. The owner is requested to pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN M'GUIRE, *Jailor.*

Morganton, Burke Co. N. C.
October 28, 1821. 4wt77

Notice.

AS I intend removing in a few days, from my residence in Salisbury, to the Cheraw Hills, S. C.—hoping to solicit the favor of my creditors for a further indulgence, by pledging myself, from the prospects I have in view, I will be able to discharge all the just demands that may come against me.

B. P. BEARD.

Salisbury, Nov. 13, 1821 75

The Muse! whate'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires....scott.

FROM THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

STANZAS.

Life hath its sunshine—but the ray
Which flashes on its stormy wave,
Is but the beacon of decay—
A meteor gleaming o'er the grave.
And though its dawning hour is bright
With fancy's gayest coloring,
Yet o'er its cloud encumber'd night
Dark ruin flaps his raven wing.

Life hath its flowers—and what are they?
The buds of early love and truth,
Which spring and wither in a day,
The germs of warm, confiding youth:
Alas! those buds decay and die,
Ere ripened and matured in bloom—
Even in an hour, behold them lie
Upon the still and lonely tomb.

Life hath its pang—of deepest thrill—
Thy sting, relentless memory!
Which wakes not, pierces not, until
The light of joy hath ceased to be.
Then, when the heart is in its pall,
And cold afflictions gather o'er,
Thy mournful anthem doth recall
Bliss which hath died to bloom no more.

Life hath its blessings—but the storm
Sweeps like the desert-wind in wrath,
To sear and blight the loveliest form
Which sports on earth's deceitful path.
Oh! soon the wild heart-broken wail,
So changed from youth's delightful tone,
Floats mournfully upon the gale
When all is desolate and lone.

Life hath its hope—a matin dream—
A cankered flower—a setting sun
Which cast a transitory gleam
Upon the even's cloud of dun.
Pass but an hour, the dream hath fled,
The flowers on earth forsaken lie—
The sun hath set, whose lustre shed
A light upon the shaded sky.

FLORIO.

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

HISTORICAL.

THE CRUSADES.

Extracts from the History of the Crusades, for the recovery and possession of the Holy Land. By *Charles Mills*, London, 1820.

[*From the Missionary....Continued.*]

Shortly after this battle the main army commenced its march, and entered the mountains and deserts of Phrygia. Innumerable were the hardships they endured. The soil was dry and sterile, and Europeans could ill endure the heat of a Phrygian summer. In one day 500 people died. Their march to Antiochetta was effected without molestation to their loss. When they had refreshed themselves there, Godfrey and Baldwin and Tancred to explore the surrounding country. Among the rugged mountains of Cilicia, Tancred was separated from his companion; and coming before Tarsus, took possession of that city, of which, however, he was soon unjustly deprived, by the intrigues of the jealous brother of Godfrey. All Cilicia was overrun with fire and sword; whilst Baldwin stretched forward beyond the Euphrates, all the towns opening their gates to him as he passed along; and founded a Christian government at Edessa, in Mesopotamia, the remains of which exist at the present day. Passing through Lycaoni, the general force of the crusaders mean-while advanced to the capital of Syria. The city of Antioch was four miles in circumference, surrounded by a wall of sixty feet in height; where there was no natural defence, a deep ditch encompassed the city; the Orontes washed a part of the western walls; and opposite to the spots on the north and east, where the crusadors encamped, was a marsh, which had been formed by the waters from the adjacent hills. On the prospect of an attack, the emir made every preparation for defence. The fortifications were repaired, and furnished with hostile engines, and the magazines of provisions were replenished. The auxiliary and native troops amounted to 6 or 7000 horse, and from 15 to 20,000 foot. The events of the siege of Antioch are given by Mr. Mills, in his most interesting manner, and we regret that it is not in our power to follow him through all his lucid details. The city was invested, the plan of attack agreed upon: but the operations of the Croises were so unskilful, that at the end of three months Antioch stood firm and uninjured. They had rioted, at the commencement, in unrestrained enjoyment of the corn and grapes in the delicious valleys that surround the capital: to their other distresses famine was now added, and made swifter havock than the sword of the enemy. The camp exhibited the most dreadful appearance; and to such extremities were they driven, that it is recorded of the haughty Bohemond, that "*flaying* some Turkish prisoners, he roasted them alive. He then exclaimed to the astonished bystanders, that his appetite would submit to necessity, and that during the famine he would greedily devour what at other times would be loathsome and disgusting." Under this terrible visitation, it is not to be wondered at that desertion multiplied. The Greek Taticius, Stephen of Blois, was of the number; wary and politic, as his lord Alexius, under pretence of inducing his imperial master to open his granaries for their relief, he departed with all his soldiers, never to return; the like did William of Melun; but he was intercepted by Tancred, and, after a humiliating confession, pardoned, together with the holy Peter, whose zeal was in this instance tamed by the basest of worldly-mindedness. Meanwhile the caliph Mosthadi of Egypt sent an embassy to the Christians, which, disguising their wretched condition they received with boundless magnificence; but they resolutely refused to forego their project of rescuing the holy Sepulchre. To their peaceful proposals more hostile measures succeeded. All the Mussulmen princes and emirs of Syria, and those of Cæsarea, Aleppo, and Ems, endeavoured, with 20,000 men, to enter Antioch, assisted by a sortie from the city; but they were defeated: 2000 of the Turks fell in battle; their heads were cut off by their ferocious foes; some were sent with savage exultation to the Egyptian legates, and others were fixed on stakes around the camp, or shot into the town, in return for the perpetual insults and mockery of the people of Antioch. The storehouses of the Christians were now replenished by succours from Italy. Pisa and Genoa, besides provisions, generously sent a large body of men to their assistance. The vessels arrived at the mouth of the Orontes, Raymond and Bohemond, with some regular bands of troops, went to escort them to the camp; but, on their return, they were intercepted by an ambuscade of the ever vigilant foe. Desperate was the struggle that succeeded, and eminent the deeds achieved; but the Latins were rendered savage by hope and hunger: a son of Baghasian, the emir of Antioch, 12 dependent emirs, and 2000 men of common rank, attested by their fall the furious prowess of their opponents. Their brutality on this occasion surpassed all former exhibitions; they dragged the corpses from the sepulchres in which they had been piously inhumed by their brethren, and 1500 of them were exposed on pikes to the weeping Turks. Humanity shudders at these horrid outrages; and we gladly escape from them to relate the final event: but wherever we turn our eyes over the pages before us, similar scenes of cruelty stare us in the face. Antioch was taken by stratagem.

The victors were in their turn besieged. The emperor of Persia alarmed at their success, summoned all his hosts to scourge the enemies of the prophet: they pitched their tents around the fallen capital; and a famine, more terrible even than the former, again drove them to the extreme of wretchedness. Their courage was kept alive by the certainty that Alexius himself was on his march to relieve them, at the head of fresh parties of European crusaders; but of this last hope they were soon deprived. Despondency now unnerved some of the bravest minds; and if Godfrey, Raymond and the Bishop of Puy, had not displayed heroic firmness, the soldiers would have been abandoned, and several of the chiefs would have escaped by sea to Europe. Their magnanimity checked the first burst of popular despair; superstition came to their assistance, causing their courage to overleap all obstacles, and the mighty armaments of the Persian, which threatened them with the heaviest calamity, to redound to their security and reputation.

On the 28th of June, 1098, the celebrated battle of Antioch was fought, which dissipated the myriads of the Persians and left the Croises free to conclude the war, by investing the holy city itself.

Of the millions of fanatics who had vowed to rescue the sepulchre from the hands of the infidels, forty thousand only encamped before Jerusalem; of these reliques 21,500 were soldiers, 20,000 foot and 1,500 cavalry. The destruction of more than 850,000 Europeans had purchased the possession of Nice, Antioch, and Edessa.

Jerusalem at the time of the crusade, comprised the hills of Golgotha, Bezetha, Moriah and Acra. The garrison consisted of four thousand regular Egyptian troops, commanded by Istakar, a favorite general of the caliph. At the first alarm, the peasants crowded to the city with their arms and provisions, and the aggregate number inclosed within the walls could not then be less than 20,000. The valleys and rocks on the south and the east gave the city an impregnable appearance, and the Christians resolved to attack the more accessible sides of the north and west. The northern line was occupied by the two Roberts, Tancred, Godfrey, and his brother Eustace; and the line on the west was concluded by the Provencals; but their chief, the politic Raymond, wishing to redeem his character and gain the reputation of great sanctity, advanced in the course of the siege to Mount Sion, and encamped opposite that part of the mount where it was supposed the Saviour of the world had eaten his last supper with his disciples. Such was the impetuous valor of their first attack, that they traversed the barbacan, reached the city walls; and had they been in possession of military engines, would certainly have taken the city. They were at length driven back. Some Genoese vessels landing at Jaffa, furnished them with mechanics, and the wood of Sichon with materials; and they soon presented to the besieged those terrible towers and rams, which were destined to scale, or to shake the sacred city to its deep foundations. After a penitential procession round the walls with hymns, psalms, and cries of "*Deus id vult*," they resolved upon one more vigorous and simultaneous attack. This is Mr. Mill's animated account of the final success of the crusaders in the storming of Jerusalem:

"About noon the cause of the western world seemed to totter on the brink of destruction; and the most courageous thought that Heaven had deserted its people. At the moment when all appeared lost, a knight was seen on mount Olivet, waving his glittering shield as a sign to the soldiers that they should rally and return to the charge. Godfrey and Eustace cried to the army that St. George was come to their succour. The languishing spirit of enthusiasm was revived, and the crusaders returned to the battle with pristine animation. Fatigue and disability vanished; the weary and the wounded were no longer distinguishable from the vigorous and active; the princes, the columns of the army, led the way, and their example awoke the most timid to gallant and noble daring. Nor were the women to be restrained from mingling in the fight: they were every where to be seen, in these moments of peril and anxiety, supporting and relieving their fainting friends. In the space of an hour the barbacan was broken down, and Godfrey's tower rested against the inner wall. Changing the duties of a general for those of a soldier, the duke of Lorraine fought with his bow. "The Lord guided his hand, and all his arrows pierced the enemy through and through." Near him were Eustace and Baldwin, "like two lions beside another lion." At the hour, when the Saviour of the world had been crucified, a soldier named Letoldus of Tournay, leaped upon the fortifications; his brother Engelbert followed, and Godfrey was the third Christian who stood as a conqueror on the ramparts of Jerusalem. The glorious ensign of the cross streamed from the walls. Tancred and the two Roberts burst open the gate of St Stephen, and the north and north-west parts of the city presented many openings. The news of the success soon reached the ears of Raymond, but instead of entering any of the breaches, he animated his troops to emulate the valor of the French. Raymond's tower had only been partially repaired, the Provencals mounted the walls by ladders, and in a short time all Jerusalem was in possession of the champions of the cross. The Mussulmans fought for a while, then fled to their temples, and submitted their necks to slaughter. Such was the carnage in the mosque of Omar, that the mutilated carcases were hurried by the torrents of blood into the court; dissevered arms and hands floated into the current that carried them into contact with bodies to which they had not belonged. Ten thousand people were murdered in this sanctuary. It was not only the lacerated and headless trunks which shocked the sight, but the figures of the victors themselves, reeking with the blood of their slaughtered enemies. No place of refuge remained to the vanquished, so indiscriminately did the insatiable fanaticism of the conquerors disregard alike supplication and resistance. Some were slain, others were thrown from the tops of the churches and of the citadel. On entering the city, the duke of Lorraine drew his sword and murdered the helpless Saracens, in revenge for the christian blood which had been spilt by the Moslems, and as a punishment to the railleries and outrages to which they had subjected the pilgrims. But after having avenged the cause of Heaven, Godfrey did not neglect other religious duties. He threw aside his armour, clothed himself in a linen mantle, and, with bare head and naked feet went to the church of the sepulchre. His piety (unchristian as it may appear to enlightened days) was the piety of all the soldiers: they laid down their arms, washed their hands, and put on habiliments of repentance. In the spirit of humility, with contrite hearts, with tears and groans, they walked over all those places which the Saviour had consecrated by his presence. The whole city was influenced by one spirit; and "the clamour of thanksgiving was loud enough to have reached the stars."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

"Who breathes, must suffer, and who thinks,
must mourn,
And he alone is blest who ne'er was born."

These melancholy lines of Prior come in unison, at one time or another, with the real sentiment of all human nature; of such a portion of it, that is, as has sensibility to suffer, and is exposed to the manifold injuries of communion with the world. Pain is infinitely more intense than pleasure. One bitter moment curdles for an immeasurable distance the current of insipid joy: happiness dazzles the vision, but misery seizes the heart. It is the *privilege* of man to weep, and therein are we superior to a prize ox or a mule. It is the business of a child to cry, and, therefore, we presume, its birth is welcomed by drinking its health in Frontignac, and eating it in plumb cake, as if affliction was not its mantle, and ushered it to the cradle—as if affliction was not to be its shroud, and to deposit it in the tomb.

It does well enough for society, which is only a great scheme of imposition, to multiply its victims, by painting in false colors the allurements of life. When the feelings of youth are fresh, and the heart is original, and the imagination burns and pants for distinction, tell him then of the reward of talents—of the controlling influence of virtue—of the triumph of disinterestedness—of the honors of patriotism. But send him straitway from the haunts of men, if you would not dissipate the illusion, nor listen to the imprecations of his ingenuous scorn. For what is society, after it is known, but a collection of insects, climbing up a pyramid, all striving to get at the top, to one of whom it seems to be gold—and to another pleasure—and to a third fame. It seems, indeed, whatever is desired, and they call it happiness; and, in pursuing happiness, which they all say they are entitled to, they jostle and undermine and overreach and supplant and betray each other—travelling never in a strait path, but winding circuitously, according to the bent of their interest; and as virtue and intelligence and piety are the sterling gold of the earth, so men find it convenient to profess that they have a quantity of each, there being a word called 'Credit,' which, if a man can acquire, he needs nothing else in this world; and having once got it, he may do any thing with impunity, provided he be rich. It is enough to be thought virtuous—it is enough to be thought religious—but to act with impunity, one must be rich. So much for the rewards and punishments of society—so much for

.....Glory's wreaths
Around unhallow'd brows profanely twin'd.

But the wrongs of society, its train of evil passions and propensities...its errors... its calumnies.....its ingratitude.....its neglect of merit.....its fawning adulation of wealth.....these are enough to make a misanthropist of any man, who is fit to make any thing.

Religious.

CERTAINTY OF DEATH.

[FROM MASSILLON.]

The surprise which you have to fear is not one of those rare, singular events, which happen to but a few unhappy persons, and which it is more prudent to disregard than to provide for. It is not that an instantaneous sudden death may seize you,—that the thunder of heaven may fall upon you,—that you may be buried under the ruins of your houses,—that a shipwreck may overwhelm you in the deep; nor do I speak of those misfortunes whose singularity renders them more terrible, but at the same time less to be apprehended. It is a familiar event; there is not a day but furnishes you with examples of it; almost all men are surprised by death; all see it approach when they think it most distant: all say to themselves like the fool in the gospel: "Soul, take thine ease, thou hast much goods laid up for many years." Thus have died your neighbours, your friends, almost all those of whose death you have been informed; all have left you in astonishment at the suddenness of their departure.—You have sought reasons for it, in the imprudence of the person while sick, in the ignorance of physicians, in the choice of remedies; but the best and indeed the only reason is, that the day of the Lord always cometh by surprise.

The earth is like a large field of battle where you are every day engaged with the enemy; you have happily escaped to day, but you have seen many lose their lives who promised themselves to escape as you have done.—To-morrow you must again enter the lists; who has assured you that fortune, so fatal to others, will always be favorable to you alone? And since you must perish there at last, are you reasonable in building a firm and permanent habitation, upon the very spot which is destined to be your grave?—Place yourselves in whatever situation you please, there is not a moment of time in which death may not come, as it has to many others in similar situations. There is no action of renown which may not be terminated by the eternal darkness of the grave; Herod was cut off in the midst of the foolish applauses of his people: No public day which may not finish your funeral pomp; Jezebel was thrown headlong from the window of her palace, the very day that she had chosen to show herself with unusual ostentation: No delicious feast that may not bring death to you; Belshazzar lost his life when seated at a sumptuous banquet: No sleep which may not be to you the sleep of death; Holofernes, in the midst of his army, a conqueror of kingdoms and provinces, lost his life by an Israelitish woman when asleep in his tent: No crime which may not finish your crimes—Zimri found an infamous death in the tents of the daughters of Midian: No sickness which may not terminate your days; you very often see the slightest infirmities resist all applications of the healing art, deceive the expectations of the sick, and suddenly turn to death. In a word, imagine yourselves in any circumstances of life, wherein you may ever be placed, and you will hardly be able to reckon the number of those who have been surprised by death when in like circumstances; and you have no warrant that you shall not meet the same fate.—You acknowledge this; you own it to be true; but this avowal, so terrible in itself, is only an acknowledgment which custom demands of you, but which never leads you to a single precaution to guard against the danger.

PRIVATE HAPPINESS.

The great end of prudence, is to give cheerfulness to those hours which splendour cannot gild, and acclamation cannot exhilarate. Those soft intervals of unbended amusement, in which a man shrinks to his natural dimensions, and throws aside the ornaments or disguises which he feels, in privacy, to be useless incumbrances and to lose all the effect when they become familiar. *To be happy at home*, is the ultimate result of all ambition; the end to which every enterprize and labor tends, and of which every desire prompts the prosecution. It is, indeed, at home that every man must be known by those who would make a just estimate, either of his virtue or his felicity; for smiles and embroidery are alike occasional, and the mind is often dressed for show in painted honor and fictitious benevolence